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TITLE: PICTURE RECORDING APPARATUS AND METHOD
THEREOF

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PICTURE RECORDING APPARATUS AND METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a recording apparatus for compressing a picture signal of a photographed moving picture and recording the compressed picture signal to a record medium and a recording method thereof.

Description of the Related Art

In a digital still picture camera, a reduced picture of a photographed picture is generated and recorded as an index (this reduced picture is referred to as thumbnail picture). In such a still picture camera, a thumbnail picture can be affordably generated. In the case of a moving picture camera using a tape as a record medium, thumbnail pictures can be generated using a moving picture sequence recorded on the tape. However, it is not practical to reference thumbnail pictures and search them for a desired picture because of low accessibility of the tape.

However, in a moving picture camera using a semiconductor memory as a record medium, a searching function and a top position detecting function for a desired moving picture from the recorded moving picture sequence are important functions so as to effectively use the random accessibility of the semiconductor memory. In this case, to allow the user to know the

(b) recording the compression-encoded data generated at step (a) to a record medium, and (c) extracting a plurality of pictures from the input moving picture sequence at irregular intervals and generating reduced pictures with the extracted pictures while the compression-encoded data being recorded to the record medium.

According to the present invention, while an input moving picture sequence is being compressed and recorded, a reduced moving picture sequence is automatically extracted from the input picture sequence. Thus, it is not necessary to perform a reduced moving picture generating process. When the user reproduces a recorded moving picture sequence, he or she can easily know the content thereof with reference to the reduced moving picture sequence. In addition, since each reduced picture sequence is generated using a picture sequence at a change point of the input moving picture sequence, the user can easily and effectively know the content of the photographed moving picture sequence.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of a best mode embodiment thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the detailed structure of a principle portion of the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 3A and 3B are graphs showing examples of a characteristic of a filter of a pre-processing device according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 4A, 4B, and 4C are schematic diagrams showing examples of the sizes of regular pictures according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram for explaining an example of a compression encoding process according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing an outlined structure of the embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 7A, 7B, and 7C are schematic diagrams for explaining the sizes of thumbnail pictures according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram for explaining a thumbnail picture generating process according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram for explaining a frame arrangement of thumbnail pictures on a memory according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a schematic diagram for explaining

a frame interval of generated thumbnail pictures
according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a schematic diagram for explaining
the structure of a thumbnail moving picture sequence
according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a flow chart for explaining the
thumbnail picture generating process according to the
embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a schematic diagram for explaining
the thumbnail picture generating process for detecting
a change of an input picture sequence according to the
embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a schematic diagram for explaining
the structure of a moving picture sequence according to
the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a schematic diagram showing the
relation between a moving vector and a frame according
to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a flow chart showing a change
detecting process of the input picture sequence
according to the embodiment of the present invention;
and

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing an example
of the structure that reproduces a thumbnail picture
generated according to the embodiment of the present
invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Next, with reference to the accompanying drawings, an embodiment of the present invention will be described. According to the embodiment, a thumbnail picture generating function is built in a picture compressing system that records compression-encoded data to a record medium. The picture compressing system is for example a camera that photographs a moving picture and records the photographed moving picture.

Fig. 1 shows the overall structure of a moving picture compression recording apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 is a photographing device composed of an image pickup device such as a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) and an optical system such as a lens. Reference numeral 2 is an A/D converter that digitizes a picture signal photographed by the photographing device 1. The picture signal digitized by the A/D converter 2 is input to a compressing device 3. The compressing device 3 compression-encodes the picture signal and generates a bit stream. The bit stream is recorded by a writing device 4 to a record medium 5. The record medium 5 is for example an optical disc, a magnetic disc, or a semiconductor memory. The record medium 5 is preferably a medium having high random accessibility. A compression controlling device 6 exchanges an encoded parameter

mainly with the compressing device 3. In addition, the compression controlling device 6 accesses a frame memory of the compressing device 3 so as to generate a thumbnail picture. Moreover, the compression
5 controlling device 6 starts and stop writing the bit stream to the writing device 4.

The example shown in Fig. 1 is expected to be an application as a digital video camera that records and reproduces a signal to/from a record medium.

Fig. 2 shows an example of the structure of the compressing device 3 shown in Fig. 1. A digital picture signal that is output from the A/D converter 2 shown in Fig. 1 is supplied as an input signal to the compressing device 3. A bit stream compressed and
10 encoded corresponding to an encoding parameter exchanged between the compressing device 3 and the compression controlling device 6 is output from the compressing device 3. In addition, the compression
15 controlling device 6 accesses data of the frame memory so as to generate a thumbnail reduced picture. The compressing device 3 is composed of a pre-processing device 7, a moving vector detecting device 8, and an encoding device 9. The pre-processing device 7 properly performs a resolution converting process and a
20 "number of pixels" converting process for the input picture sequence. The moving vector detecting device 8 obtains a moving amount between two adjacent frames.

The encoding device 9 encodes the input signal and generates a bit stream.

The pre-processing device 7 is composed of a filter calculating device 10 and a thin-out processing device 11. The filter calculating device 10 converts the resolution (namely, the frequency characteristic) for a picture to be encoded under the control of the compression controlling device 6. The thin-out processing device 11 converts the number of pixels (namely, the number of samples) of the picture to be encoded. As an example of the resolution converting process and the "number of pixels" converting process of the pre-processing device 7, a digital filter may be used. By varying the filter coefficient of the digital filter, the frequency component pass characteristic may be controlled for converting the resolution or the number of pixels in the horizontal direction may be thinned out for converting the number of pixels.

Figs. 3A and 3B shows two examples of a frequency characteristic of the filter calculating device 10. The filter calculating device 10 is a pre-filter that limits the frequency band of a digital picture signal. In Figs. 3A and 3B, the frequency axis (horizontal axis) represents a frequency normalized with the Nyquist frequency. The frequency characteristic shown in Fig. 3A has a wider frequency

pass band than that shown in Fig. 3B.

An output signal of the filter calculating device 10 is supplied to the thin-out processing device 11. The thin-out processing device 11 thins out pixels in the horizontal direction and the vertical direction and generates a regular size picture. The pre-processed picture signal is supplied to the moving vector detecting device 8 and the encoding device 9. Fig. 4A shows a picture having a size of which (the number of pixels in the horizontal direction x the number of lines in the vertical direction) is (704 x 408), respectively. Fig. 4B is a picture having a size of which the number of pixels in the horizontal direction is reduced to 4/3 of that of the picture shown in Fig. 4A. Fig. 4C is a picture having a size of which the number of pixels in the horizontal direction is reduced to 1/2 of that of the picture shown in Fig. 4A. These three types of pictures can be treated as regular size pictures. The pre-processing device 7 outputs one of the three types of pictures. When a picture having the size shown in Fig. 4B is output from the pre-processing device 7, the filter characteristic shown in Fig. 3A is used. When a picture having the size shown in Fig. 4C is output from the pre-processing device 7, the filter characteristic shown in Fig. 3B is used.

The moving vector detecting device 8 is

composed of a frame memory 12 and a motion detector 13.
The frame memory 12 stores a picture to be encoded.
The motion detector 13 detects a moving vector between
two adjacent frames in the forward direction and the
backward direction. The frame memory 12 has a storage
capacity for storing picture data of a plurality of
frames. The frame memory 12 stores data for thumbnail
pictures at a different memory area from a dedicated
memory area for picture data for compressing regular
moving pictures (see Figs. 4A, 4B, and 4C). In other
words, the frame memory 12 has an area for temporally
storing picture data that has not been compressed and
an area for temporally storing thumbnail pictures (that
will be described later).

The moving vector detecting device 8 obtains
a moving amount of each pair of macro blocks between
two adjacent frames in the forward direction and the
backward direction in the time sequence.

In a moving picture compressing system mainly
represented by the MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group)
standard, depending on motion predicting directions
between two adjacent frames for obtaining a moving
vector, as frames that are inter-frame encoded, there
are a P picture (Predictive-coded picture) predicted
only in the forward direction and a B picture
(Bidirectionally predictive-coded picture) predicted
both in the forward direction and the backward

direction. In addition, a frame that is intra-frame encoded is an I picture (Intra-coded picture). In a B picture, as predictive pictures (reference pictures for obtaining a difference with the current B picture), three types of reference pictures are used. The first type reference picture is an I picture or a P picture that has been decoded and that is chronologically followed by the current B picture. The second type reference picture is an I picture or a P picture that has been decoded and that is chronologically preceded by the current B picture. The third type reference picture is an interpolated picture of the first type reference picture and the second type reference picture. The difference between the current B picture and each of the three type reference pictures that have been motion-compensated is encoded for each macro block.

Thus, there are a frame intra-coded macro block, a forward inter-frame predictive macro block (a future macro block is predicted with a past macro block), a backward inter-frame predictive macro block (a past macro block is predicted with a future macro block), and a bidirectional macro block (a current macro block is predicted both with a future macro block and a past macro block). All macro blocks in an I picture are intra-frame coded macro blocks. A P picture contains intra-frame coded macro blocks and

forward inter-frame predictive macro blocks. A B picture contains the above-described four types of macro blocks.

In the MPEG standard, a GOP (Group Of Pictures) structure that is a group of pictures is defined so that data can be randomly accessed. In the MPEG standard, a GOP is defined as follows. The first picture of the GOP is an I picture. The last picture of the GOP is an I picture or a P picture. A GOP that is predicted with the last I or P picture of the preceding GOP is permitted. Fig. 5 shows an example of a GOP of which $M = 3$ and $N = 15$ (where the interval of each of an I picture and a P picture is M ; and the number of picture of a GOP is N).

The encoding device 9 performs such an MPEG encoding process. The encoding device 9 outputs a bit stream of a compressed picture signal through a discrete cosine transform (DCT) device 14, a quantizing device 15, and a variable length encoding device 16.

In addition, an output signal of the quantizing device 15 is supplied to an inversely quantizing device 17 and an inverse DCT device 18 so as to decode the picture data. An output signal of the inverse DCT device 18 is supplied to an adding device 19. The adding device 19 adds the decoded picture data and picture data of a restructured reference frame. An output signal of the adding device 19 is stored to a frame memory 20.

the frequency axis. Thereafter, the encoding device 9 encodes the quantized data with variable length code and finally obtains a bit stream.

In such a manner, the compression encoding process is performed for a regular size moving picture sequence. However, according to the embodiment of the present invention, while the above-described MPEG compression encoding process is being performed, a thumbnail picture generating process is performed. A generated thumbnail picture is stored in a frame memory. For example, after a picture is photographed, a generated thumbnail picture is read as a moving picture sequence. The thumbnail moving picture sequence is compression-encoded and recorded to the record medium 5. In this case, as with a regular size picture, the MPEG compression encoding process can be used for a thumbnail picture.

Next, with reference to Fig. 6, the operation of the embodiment will be described in brief. A photographed moving picture sequence is compression-encoded in a regular picture size by the moving picture compressing device 3. The compression-encoded result is successively written to for example an optical disc 5'. While the basic operation is being performed, the compression controlling device 6 reads a relevant frame picture from the frame memory 12 (for example, a semiconductor memory) of the moving vector detecting

device 8, generates a thumbnail picture of the frame picture, and writes the generated thumbnail picture to a dedicated thumbnail picture area of the frame memory 12. The compression controlling device 6 repeats this operation.

Next, the operation of the thumbnail picture generating process performed along with the conventional compression-encoding process will be described. It is assumed that one frame of the input picture signal is composed of 704 pixels in the horizontal direction x 480 lines in the vertical direction as shown in Fig. 4A. One macro block is composed of 16 pixels in the horizontal direction and 16 lines in the vertical direction. Thus, one frame is composed of 44 macro blocks in the horizontal direction x 30 macro blocks in the vertical direction. In addition, it is assumed that the number of frames of the input moving picture sequence per second is 30.

In the process performed by the pre-processing device 7 shown in Fig. 2, as regular size picture data to be compression-encoded and written to the frame memory 12 of the moving vector detecting device 8, there are three types of sizes that are the regular size that is not thinned out in the horizontal direction (see Fig. 4A), the 3/4 size reduced in the horizontal direction (see Fig. 4B), and the 1/2 size

reduced in the horizontal direction (see Fig. 4C).

5 A thumbnail picture generated corresponding to each of those regular size pictures is composed of 176 pixels in the horizontal direction x 120 lines in the vertical direction. The size of each thumbnail picture is equivalent to the size of which an original input picture is reduced to 1/4 in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction. When a thumbnail picture of a regular size picture shown in Fig. 4A is generated, one pixel is sampled every four pixels in the horizontal direction, whereas one line is sampled every four lines in the vertical direction. When a thumbnail picture of a regular size picture shown in Fig. 4B is generated, one pixel is sampled every three pixels in the horizontal direction, whereas one line is sampled every four lines in the vertical direction. When a thumbnail picture of a regular size picture shown in Fig. 4C is generated, one pixel is sampled every two pixels in the horizontal direction, whereas one line is sampled very four lines in the vertical direction.

As shown in Fig. 8, such a thumbnail picture is generated by accessing the frame memory 12 of the moving vector detecting device 8. This operation is performed by the compression controlling device 6 shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 8 shows the structure of a portion that performs the thumbnail picture generating process

of the compression controlling device 6. This portion is composed of a frame memory read processing portion 26, a thin-out processing portion 27, and a frame memory write processing portion 28.

5 While a moving picture is being photographed, the moving picture is successively input and stored as a regular size picture to be compression-encoded to a regular picture area of the frame memory 12. The regular picture area has a storage space for seven frames. In other words, while a moving picture is being photographed, each frame of the moving picture is successively and cyclically written to the regular picture area. Each frame picture stored in the regular picture area is compression-encoded.

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15 To generate thumbnail pictures, the frame memory read processing portion 26 extracts one frame from the regular size picture sequence at predetermined frame intervals. A frame picture that is extracted from the regular size picture sequence is supplied to the thin-out processing portion 27. The thin-out processing portion 27 performs required horizontal and vertical thin-out processes and generate a thumbnail picture. Thumbnail pictures are successively written to a thumbnail picture memory area of the frame memory 12 by the frame memory write processing portion 28.

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25 Fig. 8 shows an example of which an area for six frames of regular size pictures is used for the

thumbnail picture area of the frame memory 12. As shown in Fig. 7A, the size of each thumbnail picture is 1/4 of the size of each regular size picture in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction.

5 Thus, four thumbnail pictures can be written in each of the horizontal direction and the vertical direction. In other words, a total of 16 thumbnail pictures can be written to one frame area of the regular picture area. Thus, as shown in Fig. 9, in the thumbnail picture area for six frames of the frame memory 12, a total of 96
10 thumbnail pictures can be stored.

Next, the thumbnail picture generating operation of the compression controlling device 6 shown in Fig. 1 will be described. In this example, the maximum number of frames written to the thumbnail
15 picture area of the frame memory is 96. At this point, characteristics of thumbnail pictures depend on how frames are extracted from the input picture.

For example, as shown in Fig. 10, frames for thumbnail pictures are extracted from frames of the input picture at predetermined intervals. This method is the simplest method. In Fig. 10, one frame is extracted every 10 frames. With the extracted frame, a thumbnail picture is generated. Thus, three frame
20 pictures are extracted from 30 frames of one second.

25 In such an example, the compression controlling device 6 shown in Fig. 1 accesses regular size picture data of

the frame memory 12 at intervals of 10 frames, generate thumbnail pictures, and successively stores the generated thumbnail pictures to the frame memory 12.

While a moving picture is being photographed, a bit stream that has been compression-encoded is recorded to a record medium such as the optical disc on real time basis. After the moving picture is photographed, the generated thumbnail pictures are read from the thumbnail picture area of the frame memory 12. As a result, the content of the photographed moving picture can be browsed with the thumbnail picture sequence. For example, by reading a regular size picture frame (namely, a 16-thumbnail picture frame), the content can be browsed. In this case, as shown in Fig. 9, 16 thumbnail pictures are displayed as one still picture.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, instead of still thumbnail pictures, a moving thumbnail picture sequence is generated. In other words, each thumbnail picture stored in the frame memory 12 is output at intervals as extracted from the input picture sequence so as to generate a thumbnail moving picture sequence. In addition, by compression-encoding the thumbnail picture sequence, a bit stream thereof is generated and recorded to the record medium. However, to synchronize with the photographed picture sequence, the bit stream is compression-encoded so that

one thumbnail picture is repeated for 10 frames
equivalent to the frame interval.

When the bit stream is compression-encoded,
one thumbnail picture can be encoded as an I picture
for ten frames. However, in that case, the code amount
adversely increases. Thus, as shown in Fig. 11, when
one frame is extracted every 10 frames and a thumbnail
picture is generated, one frame of a thumbnail picture
is compression-encoded as an I picture. Each of the
remaining nine frames is encoded as a P picture of
which the value of the moving vector of all the macro
blocks is 0 and the difference value of the forward
prediction due to the moving vectors of all the macro
blocks is 0. Thus, each of the pictures of the nine
frames becomes the same as the picture of the preceding
frame processed as an I picture. In other words, since
one type of a frame is intentionally copied, the code
amount can be minimized. In that case, a bit stream of
which the interval of an I picture or a P picture is (M
 $= 1$) and the number of pictures of one GOP is ($N = 10$)
is generated.

A moving thumbnail picture stream generated
in such a manner is recorded to the record medium 5 or
another record medium. In that example, by decreasing
the frame rate (the number of frames per second)
against regular size pictures, a smooth motion can be
accomplished. Thus, a moving thumbnail picture

sequence can be generated.

As was described above, when a moving thumbnail picture sequence is generated with input pictures extracted at predetermined intervals (of 10 frames), the moving thumbnail picture sequence is irrespective of characteristics of the photographed moving picture sequence. Thus, in that case, redundant thumbnail pictures may be successively generated depending on characteristics of an input moving picture sequence. As a typical example of such a case, when thumbnail pictures are generated at predetermined intervals with a moving picture that does not almost move, frames of thumbnail pictures do not almost move may be successively generated.

To solve such a problem, according to the embodiment of the present invention, in addition to generating thumbnail pictures at predetermined intervals, a method for effectively generating a moving thumbnail picture sequence is used. The method is accomplished by detecting a change of an input picture sequence. In this method, the compression controlling device 6 always measures and analyzes a moving vector and an intra-block difference value that has been motion-compensated. Thus, the feature of a photographed moving picture sequence is always observed. With the observed result, a frame picture is extracted at a proper interval corresponding to a

change of the photographed input picture sequence.

With the extracted picture, a thumbnail picture is generated and stored to the frame memory 12. At that point, although thumbnail pictures are generated at irregular intervals, when a moving picture sequence is photographed, thumbnail pictures can be effectively generated.

In reality, corresponding to the content of an input moving picture sequence (namely, corresponding to an object contained in a moving picture sequence that is compression-encoded moves largely or stops), thumbnail pictures are generated. Examples of the change of the moving picture sequence include a rapid panning operation of a camera, a zoo-in picture, and a zoom-out picture. When a change of an input moving picture sequence is detected, one thumbnail picture is generated. When a large change of an input moving picture sequence takes place, the compression controlling device 6 shown in Fig. 1 detects it corresponding to various feature amounts and generates thumbnail picture.

Next, a process for generating thumbnail pictures at predetermined intervals and generating a moving thumbnail picture sequence corresponding to a change of an input moving picture sequence will be described. In the process, a moving thumbnail picture sequence can be effectively generated corresponding to

a change of an input moving picture sequence.

Fig. 12 is a flow chart showing the operation of the compression controlling device 6. When a moving picture sequence is photographed (namely, a compression-encoding process is started), a regular size moving picture sequence is encoded at step S1. A bit stream of the compression-encoded regular size picture sequence is recorded to a record medium such as an optical disc. Until the conventional compression-encoding process is completed, a thumbnail picture generating process is performed. At step S2, the compression controlling device 6 determines whether or not the conventional encoding process has been completed. When the determined result at step S2 is No (namely, the conventional encoding process has not been completed), the compression controlling device 6 counts the number of frames of the input moving picture sequence at step S3. Thereafter, the compression controlling device 6 detects a change of the input moving picture sequence corresponding to the method that will be described later at step S4.

Thereafter, the compression controlling device 6 determines whether or not a change of the input moving picture sequence has been detected corresponding to the change detecting process at step S5. When the determined result at step S5 is No (namely, a change of the input moving picture sequence

has not been detected), the compression controlling device 6 determines whether or not the current frame has a predetermined interval against the first frame at step S6. When the determined result at step S6 is No (namely, the current frame does not have the predetermined interval against the first frame), the compression controlling device 6 causes the flow to return to step S1. On the other hand, when the determined result at step S6 is Yes (namely, the current frame has the predetermined interval against the first frame), the compression controlling device 6 designates the current frame as an alternative of a thumbnail picture. Thereafter, the compression controlling device 6 determines whether or not the alternative has a predetermined interval against the preceding thumbnail picture (this interval is referred to as minimum thumbnail picture generation frame interval) at step S7. When the determined result at step S7 is No, the compression controlling device 6 causes the flow to return to step S1.

When the determined result at step S7 is Yes (namely, a change of the input moving picture sequence has been detected or the current frame has the predetermined interval against the first frame and the current frame has the predetermined interval against the preceding thumbnail picture), the compression controlling device 6 generates a thumbnail picture for

the current frame at step S8.

When the determined result at step S2 is Yes (namely, the input moving picture sequence has been completely photographed and the encoding process for the regular size moving picture sequence has been completed), the compression controlling device 6 reads thumbnail pictures from the thumbnail picture area of the frame memory 12, encodes them as one thumbnail moving picture sequence, and records the resultant bit stream to the record medium such as an optical disc. After the bit stream has been completely recorded to the record medium, the compression controlling device 6 completes the operation.

When a moving thumbnail picture sequence is generated corresponding to a change of an input moving picture sequence, the relation shown in Fig. 13 is satisfied. In other words, according to the embodiment, thumbnail picture generation frame intervals (including the first frame) are designated to 180 frames. In addition, a thumbnail picture is generated corresponding to a change of the input moving picture sequence. Moreover, the minimum thumbnail picture generation frame interval is designated to 30 frames. In Fig. 13, frame intervals of which pictures are extracted are denoted by N1, N2, N3, ... each of which is larger than 30.

When a bit stream of which a moving thumbnail

picture sequence shown in Fig. 13 has been extracted at predetermined frame intervals, compression-encoded and recorded to a record medium is expansion-decoded, the bit stream is represented as a moving picture sequence shown in Fig. 14. In Fig. 13, the interval of I or P picture is ($M = 1$). On the other hand, the number of pictures of each GOP varies as $N1, N2, N3, \dots$

Next, the input moving picture change detecting method at steps S4 and S5 shown in Fig. 12 will be described. According to the embodiment, the input moving picture change detecting function of the compressing device 3 is used. The determinations of steps S4 and S5 are performed by the compression controlling device 6. The compression controlling device 6 determines how a motion compensation block difference value that represents a motion of an input moving picture sequence in the entire screen or a motion compensation matching state varies while the input moving picture sequence is being encoded. When the compression controlling device 6 detects a large increase or a large decrease of the motion compensation block difference, the compression controlling device 6 determines that a large change takes place in the input moving picture sequence.

In the following description, as a block difference value that has been motion-compressed, an absolute sum of difference values of individual macro

blocks that have been motion-compensated with moving
vectors obtained for individual macro blocks of which a
P picture of the GOP structure shown in Fig. 5 is
divided into (16 pixels x 16 lines) blocks in the
vertical direction and the horizontal direction is
used.

The block difference BD (k, l) of the macro
block MB (k, l) at the k-th horizontal position and the
l-th vertical position of one frame can be expressed as
the following formula.

$$BD(k, l) = \sum \sum [dc(16 \times (k - 1) + i, 16 \times (l - 1) + j) - dt(16 \times (k - 1) + i + mvx(k, l), 16 \times (l - 1) + j + mvy(k, l))]$$

where mvx (k, l) is the horizontal moving
vector value of the macro block MB (k, l); mvy (k, l)
is the vertical moving vector value of the macro block
MB (k, l); and $\sum \sum$ is a sum from j = 1 to j = 16 and a
sum from i = 1 to i = 16.

In this case, as shown in Fig. 15, the level
value of the pixel at the horizontal coordinate
position i and the vertical coordinate position j in a
frame on which a moving vector is detected is
represented as dt (i, j). On the other hand, the level
value of the same pixel in the frame that is motion-
compensated is represented as dc (i, j).

In that case, the block difference value BD

of the entire frame is the sum of BD (k, l) of the entire frame as expressed by the following formula.

$$BD = \sum \sum BD (k, l)$$

where $\sum \sum$ is a sum from $l = 1$ to $l = n/16$ and a sum from $k = 1$ to $k = m/16$; m is the number of pixels of one line; and n is the number of lines of one frame.

The block difference value BD of each picture is obtained. With a change width of the obtained block difference value BD, a change of an input moving picture sequence can be detected corresponding to a change width of each P picture.

Fig. 16 is a flow chart showing an example of a process for detecting an change of an input moving picture sequence according to the embodiment of the present invention. The process shown in Fig. 16 is equivalent to the input moving picture sequence change detecting step (at step S4) and the determining step (at step S5) shown in Fig. 12.

The compression controlling device 6 determines whether or not the current frame is a P picture of the GOP shown in Fig. 5 at step S11 shown in Fig. 16. When the determined result at step S11 is No (namely, the current frame is not a P picture), the compression controlling device 6 causes the flow to return to step S11. When the determined result at step S11 is Yes (namely, the current frame is a P picture), the compression controlling device 6 performs the

above-described block difference calculation at step S12. Thus, the compression controlling device 6 obtains the block difference value BDC of the current frame.

5 Thereafter, the compression controlling device 6 calculates the absolute value of the difference between the block difference value BDC of the P picture of the current frame and the block difference value BDC of the P picture of the frame that is 15 frames earlier than the current frame and obtains the resultant block difference value BDd.

10 The compression controlling device 6 compares the change width BDd with a predetermined reference value VBDD1 at step S14. When the determined result at step S14 is Yes (namely, $BDd > VBDD1$), the compression controlling device 6 determines that a change takes place in the input moving picture sequence. On the other hand, when the determined result at step S14 is No (namely, $BDd \leq VBDD1$), the compression controlling device 6 determines that a change does not take place in the input moving picture sequence. Such a determination is performed by detecting a large increase of the block difference value due to a large motion of the input moving picture sequence or a large decrease of the block difference value due to a sudden stop of the motion of the input moving picture sequence.

As described above, according to the embodiment of the present invention, the compression controlling device 6 shown in Fig. 1 compression-encodes a regular size moving picture sequence and successively records the resultant bit stream to a record medium such as an optical disc or the like. At the same time, the compression controlling device 6 stores thumbnail pictures to the frame memory. After the moving picture sequence has been completely photographed, the compression controlling device 6 compression-encodes the thumbnail pictures and records the resultant bit stream to the record medium.

According to the above-described embodiment, as an index for detecting a change of an input moving picture sequence, a block difference value motion-compensated for each macro block for detecting a moving vector is used. However, it should be noted that the present invention is not limited to such a structure. In other words, it is important to effectively decide a frame for which a thumbnail picture is generated. To do that, a particular function for detecting a change of an input moving picture sequence is required.

In the above description, the block difference value is calculated and referenced for only a P picture of the GOP structure according to the MPEG standard. Alternatively, a B picture can be used. In addition, when a change of block difference values is

calculated, they are compared at intervals of 15 frames
(namely, the block difference value of the current
frame and the block difference value of the frame that
is 15 frame earlier than the current frame are
5 compared). However, the intervals are not limited to
15 frames.

According to the above-described embodiment
of the present invention, thumbnail pictures that have
not been compressed are successively stored to the
frame memory 12. After a regular size moving picture
sequence is completely photographed, the thumbnail
pictures are compression-encoded and recorded to a
record medium. However, when the system quickly
generates and compression-encodes thumbnail pictures,
while a regular size picture sequence is being
10 photographed, thumbnail pictures are compression-
15 encoded and resultant compression-encoded data (bit
stream) is stored to the frame memory 12. After the
regular size moving picture sequence is completely
20 photographed, the compression-encoded data may be read
from the frame memory 12 and recorded to the record
medium.

When the system quickly generates thumbnail
pictures, compression-encodes them, and records them to
a record medium, while a regular size moving picture
sequence is being photographed, thumbnail pictures may
be compression-encoded and resultant compression-

encoded data (bit stream) may be recorded to the record medium.

Fig. 17 shows an example of the structure that reproduces thumbnail pictures that have been generated in the above-described manner. Referring to Fig. 17, a reading device 31 reads a bit stream from a record medium 5. A decoding device 32 decodes the bit stream and supplies the decoded signal to a post-processing device 33. The post-processing device 33 generates a picture signal. A D/A converter 34 converts the picture signal into an analog picture signal. A displaying device 35 displays the analog picture signal.

In Fig. 17, the decoding device 32 is denoted by a dotted box. In the decoding device 32, the bit stream received from the reading device 31 is supplied to a buffer 41. An output signal of the buffer 41 is supplied to a variable length code decoding device 42. The variable length code decoding device 42 performs a variable length code decoding process for the signal received from the buffer 41. An output signal of the variable length code decoding device 42 is supplied to an inversely quantizing device 43. The inversely quantizing device 43 performs an inverse process of the quantizing process performed when a regular size picture sequence is recorded. An output signal of the inversely quantizing device 43 is supplied to an adding

device 45. The adding device 45 outputs a decoded picture signal.

The decoded picture signal is supplied from the adding device 45 to a frame memory 46 and a motion compensating device 47. The frame memory 46 temporarily stores the decoded picture signal. The motion compensating device 47 compensates the motion of a picture using a moving vector extracted by the variable length code decoding device 42. An output signal of the motion compensating device 47 is a decoded picture signal of the preceding frame. The decoded picture signal is supplied to the adding device 45. The adding device 45 adds the output signal of the motion compensating device 47 and an output signal of an inverse DCT device 44.

The adding device 45 outputs a decoded picture signal. The decoded picture signal is supplied to an interpolation processing device 48 of the post-processing device 33. A filter calculating device 49 is connected to the interpolation processing device 48. The post-processing device 33 performs an inverse process of the pre-process performed when a regular size picture sequence is recorded. The post-processing device 33 supplies a decoded picture having the original number of pixels to the D/A converter 34.

The thumbnail moving picture sequence generated corresponding to the present invention is

compressed corresponding to the MPEG standard at the above-described frame intervals. Thus, the expansion-decoding process corresponding to the MPEG standard is performed in the same manner as a regular size moving picture sequence. A decoded thumbnail moving picture sequence can be displayed in several manners depending on apparatus structures.

As a first manner, a thumbnail moving picture sequence is displayed in a reduced size on the displaying device 35 such as a CRT monitor or a flat displaying device. As a second manner, a thumbnail moving picture sequence is enlarged and displayed on the entire screen. Since the second manner results in a low resolution, the first manner is preferably used. However, when the screen size is as small as the LSD monitor of a video camera, an enlarged thumbnail moving picture sequence can be displayed.

In addition, thumbnail moving picture sequences can be displayed in a divided format on the screen as shown in Fig. 9. In that case, the expanding method and displaying method of MPEG compressed data of a thumbnail moving picture sequence is different from those of a regular size moving picture sequence. In the decoding process, only I pictures should be extracted from the MPEG data and displayed at divided positions of the screen. In contrast, P pictures are not displayed.

According to the above-described embodiment,
the size of each thumbnail picture is 1/4 of the size
of an input picture in the horizontal direction and the
vertical direction. However, the size of each
5 thumbnail picture according to the present invention is
not limited to such a size. Instead, the size of each
thumbnail picture should be small so that the content
of the photographed moving picture sequence can be
easily browsed. In addition, according to the above-
described embodiment, so as to easily perform processes
10 in the horizontal direction and vertical direction, a
thumbnail picture is generated by simply thinning out
pixels and lines of a regular size picture.
Alternatively, as with the pre-processing device 7 used
15 in the above-described embodiment, the thin-out process
may be performed along with the frequency
characteristic converting process using a digital
filter.

In addition, according to the above-described
20 embodiment, a frame for which a thumbnail picture is
generated is designated corresponding to a change of an
input moving picture sequence. In addition, thumbnail
pictures are generated at predetermined intervals.
According to the above-described embodiment, the
25 predetermined intervals are 180 frames. However, the
present invention is not limited to such frame
intervals. In addition, according to the above-

described embodiment, the minimum frame interval for which a thumbnail picture is generated is 30 frames. Likewise, according to the present invention, the minimum frame interval is not limited to 30 frames.

5 In addition, according to the above-described embodiment, a thumbnail picture area is disposed along with a regular size picture area in the frame memory of the moving picture compressing device corresponding to the MPEG standard. Alternatively, the thumbnail
10 picture area may be disposed in an external record medium such as a semiconductor memory.

 According to the above-described embodiment, when the frame memory 12 disposed in the compressing device is a general-purpose DRAM having a storage
15 capacity of 64 Mbits, if seven frames of an input moving picture sequence (704 pixels x 480 lines per frame) are used as the minimum number of frames necessary for the moving picture compression-encoding process, the maximum number of frames of thumbnail
20 pictures (176 pixels x 120 lines per frame) stored in the remaining memory becomes around 140 frames.

 According to the above-described embodiment, bit stream data of which a regular size picture sequence has been compression-encoded and bit stream
25 data of which a thumbnail moving picture sequence has been compression-encoded are recorded to a record medium such as an optical disc. However, since the

amount of data of which a thumbnail moving picture
sequence has been compression-encoded is small, it may
be directly transmitted to a communication line such as
the Internet. In other words, while a high quality
moving picture sequence is being recorded to a record
medium such as an optical disc, a moving picture
sequence having a small amount of data such as a
thumbnail moving picture sequence may be transmitted to
a communication line.

As is clear from the above description,
according to the present invention, while a moving
picture sequence is being recorded to a record medium
by a conventional moving picture camera, thumbnail
pictures extracted from the moving picture sequence can
be automatically generated. In other words, from a
view point of the user, when the user finishes
photographing a moving picture sequence, a thumbnail
moving picture sequence as a summary of the moving
picture sequence is automatically generated. Thus, the
user can know the content of the moving picture
sequence with reference to the thumbnail moving picture
sequence without need to newly generate the thumbnail
moving picture.

According to the present invention, since a
change of an input moving picture sequence is detected
and a thumbnail picture is generated at the change

point, when no change takes place in the input moving picture sequence, thumbnail pictures can be prevented from being redundantly generated.

5 Since the data amount of a thumbnail moving picture sequence that is automatically generated according to the present invention is smaller than the data amount of a regular size moving picture sequence recorded on a record medium, the thumbnail moving picture sequence can be directly transmitted to a communication medium such as the Internet.

10 To accomplish the present invention, since only the thumbnail moving picture area is increased against the memory space necessary for encoding a regular size moving picture sequence, the hardware scale does not increase.

15 Although the present invention has been shown and described with respect to a best mode embodiment thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omissions, and additions in the form and detail thereof may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

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